THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 588.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.—EMIGRATION.

THERE is something of late years which has contributed to make these speeches less and less regarded, and to throw an air at once melancholy and ludicrous over the accounts of the ceremony preceding them. It is something of a mixed nature, partly connected with the progress of things in general, and partly with the strong contrast just now presented between the little intellect and great luxury at the top of society among us, and the great intellect and (GOD knows) very little luxury indeed at the bottom.

By the side of the Court Newsman's account of the procession in the *Morning Chronicle*, there happens to be the Editor's account of Mr. VANSITTART's proposal for slipping off paupers to the Cape of Good Hope. With what feelings must those whose minds are agitated on the latter subject regard the profound and admiring gravity with which the classical historian of our Prince's movements talks of "the eight beautiful *creams*, *drove* by Mister ROBERTS the State-Coachman!"—of the Duke of MONTROSE who attended in the State-Carriage as Master of the Horse, carrying the Royal *Speech* in his *hand!!*—and of his Royal Highness's (thrice wonderful to tell) having "entered the House of Lords *one* minute before two, and remained there *exactly twenty-six minutes!!!*" The comet itself could not be waited on by a more minute intelligencer.

But what will the people think when they find in the same paper, which contains this account and Mr. VANSITTART's proposal of Emigration, that the part of the Speech which announced the PRINCE REGENT's "determination to exert all the legal and constitutional powers entrusted to him for the preservation of internal order and tranquillity," was delivered with an *energy and emphasis* that marked the resolution of Government! The reporter observed, at the same time, that the Speech, upon the whole, "was not delivered with that graceful tone which formerly distinguished his enunciation." In other words, the delivery was marked with no interest, except in the particular passage which related to the suppression of disturbances, and the alleged hypocrisy of the Reformers; and this was delivered in a certain grand and denouncing way! In the name of all that is really dignified and politic, what weak head could have advised his Royal Highness to this display! In the first place, it is a vulgar idea of power, to associate it with physical effort;—in the second, granting even that the manifestations of public feeling alluded to were as unlawful as the people's necessities are great, the sovereign should announce his resolution to crush them, with "a countenance rather in sorrow than in anger;"—and thirdly, it were well in a Government which has so undeniably encroached on the Constitution, and been guilty of practices, "notorious as the sun at noon-day," and "at which our ancestors would have startled with indignation," to take care how it charged with unconstitutional designs a needy and angry population, driven almost to despair by those very identical practices.

It is well known, however it is to be regretted in the Sovereign of an intelligent nation like this, that he is not only advised as to the spirit of his speech, but that all the words are actually put into his mouth, as if he were a puppet. The Master of the Horse carries the Royal *speech* in his *hand*;—which ought to be thought as ridiculous, as if it were said that he carried the royal actions in his mouth. But however,—what we were going to say is this,—that the Prince is certainly not responsible *by law* for what he is advised either to say or do;—but then, it is the tendency of *the habitual violation of this law by his own servants*, who by their corrupt practices render *themselves* also independent of it, to make the people fix responsibility on whomsoever becomes prominent in the direction of circumstances; and it has a very suspicious look indeed in the Ministers, to advise the Prince to make these angry speeches just now; especially too at the moment when Parliament itself has ceased to speak. The last voice is naturally left longest in the people's ears.

There are speeches not easily forgotten, and one of which is apt to call to mind another. The Prince is advised to threaten:—at the same time one of his chief Ministers advises the poor to leave England for the Cape of Good Hope: now these poor will hear the threats of the Prince and the advice of the Minister, and they will call to mind the famous piece of united threat and advice, which was uttered in the House of Commons—"Let those who don't like England, leave it."

How often was that speech insinuated, before a foolish man was found to blurt it forth! How often has it's spirit been repeated! And yet now, the Ministers, between their threats and their recommendations, and in real despair of knowing what course to take, come forward, and turn this very taunt into a serious and charitable proposal!

Most serious and charitable it is, no doubt, especially towards themselves. They would hope by this means to get rid of those, whom in spite of all their pretensions to the contrary, they know to be the persons most dangerous to them,—we mean, the really suffering classes, who feel their necessities sharply, and are beginning to know their rights thoroughly.

But we apprehend they are mistaken. At least, the emigration must take place to a much greater extent, than either the means afforded by Government, or the inclination of the sufferers, appear to render likely. Numbers will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of the power of flight; but with numbers more a great question will remain to be settled. Why should they leave their fertile and beautiful native soil, when there is room for them? Why should Scotchmen go, when they could keep such

quantities of flocks and herds at home? Why should Irishmen go, merely because the rich men for whom they toil, chuse to live and spend their money in another country? Why should Englishmen go, when there is so much waste land that might be cultivated,—when there is so much useless park land from which portions might be let for their support,—when there is so much mechanical power, that might be turned into a relief of their toil, instead of aggravating or superseding it? These are great and serious questions; and the Minister may be assured, that they will be asked and discussed, not as questions are usually discussed in other quarters, but with all the united acuteness of natural intelligence, necessity, and resentment.

It is not an overstocked population in this or any other country, that is the natural cause of such distresses, whatever those who preach "increase and multiply" in the pulpit, may chuse to cant and recant out of it. It is the dreadful inequalities created by the want of a sumptuary morality, and the ill-educated pursuit of gain for it's own sake,—things as removable by better teaching, as bigotry and the disposition to theft. Men cannot be deprived of their want of excitement; but they can be taught how to direct it,—how to turn it to more real advantage. Look at what a single man, Lycurgus, did, with the most stubborn-tempered people in Greece. He notoriously moulded them after the single particular fashion of his own mind; and the die lasted, and made one of the deepest impressions in history. We do not mean to recommend his institutions, which are now-a-days impracticable, and in many respects we think mistaken. All that we mean to shew is, that the habits of the most obstinate nations have nothing in them so unchangeable as *habit* leads people to imagine; but may be altered by the hands of philosophy and education. And this must more especially be the case, and *will*, when the intellect of the community meets the philosopher half way.

It is the foolish exemptions from all industry of some, and the more foolish and imaginary gains of the extravagant industry of others, that drive the poor as it were into holes and corners; and then because the holes and corners are stuffed with the sick and the despairing, pretend that they must be emptied by wars or emigrations. King James said to the fly who smarted his visual and royal faculties,—"Is there not room enough in my three kingdoms, that thou must needs fly into my eye?" But the fly might have answered (if the Star-Chamber would have let him), "What are your three kingdoms to me, if you shut your windows, and do not allow me to have my share of them?"

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CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.

"Here be truths."——*Dogberry.*

—First, there is an old woman in the neighbouring village, fifty-six years old, with a wooden leg, who never saw a leg of mutton roasted, or a piece of beef put into the pot; and who regards any person who has not lived all his life in a grey beard as a non-descript or "mountain foreigner." Yet this venerable matron, who now officiates as sorceress to a party "retired from public haunts" into a remote part of the country, kept her father's house, who was a little farmer, for twenty years; so that she ranks, in the scale of rural existence, above her neighbours. What then must the notions of most of them be of the *savoir vivre?* Is this the sum and substance of all our boasts of the roast-beef of old England?—The truth is, that the people in this part of the country (I do not know how it is in others) have neither food nor cloathing wherewith to be content; nor are they content without them, nor with those that have them. Any one dressed in a plain broad-cloth coat is in their eyes a sophisticated character, as outlandish a figure as my *Lord Foppington*. A smock-frock, and shoes with hob-nails in them, are an indispensable part of country etiquette; and they hoot at or pelt any one who is presumptuous enough to depart from this appropriate costume. This, if we may believe a philosophical poet of the present day, is the meaning of the phrase in Shakespear, "pelting villages," he having been once set upon in this manner by "a crew of patches, rude mechanicals," who disliked him for the fantastic strangeness of his appearance. Even their tailors (of whom you might expect better things) hate decency, and will spoil you a suit of clothes, rather than follow your directions. One of them, the little hunch-backed tailor of P—tt—n, with the handsome daughter, whose husband ran away from her and went to sea, was ordered to make a pair of brown or snuff-coloured breeches for my friend C—— L——;—instead of which the pragmatical old gentleman (having an opinion of his own) brought him home a pair of "lively Lincoln green," in which I remember he rode in triumph in Johnny Tremain's cross-country caravan through Newberry, and entered Oxford, "fearing no colours," the abstract idea of the jest of the thing prevailing in his mind (as it always does) over the sense of personal dignity.

If a stranger comes to live among country people, they have a bad opinion of him at first; and all he can do to overcome their dislike, only confirms them in it. It is in vain to attempt to conciliate them: the more you strive to persuade them that you mean them no harm, the more they are determined not to be convinced. They attribute any civility or kindness you shew them to a design to cajole them. They are not to be taken in by appearances. They are *feræ naturæ*, and not to be tamed by art. In proportion as you give them no cause of offence, they summon their whole stock of prejudice, impudence, and cunning, to aid their tottering opinion; and hate you the more for the injustice they seem to do you. They had rather you did them an injury that they might keep their original opinion of you. If there is the smallest circumstance or insinuation to your prejudice, their rancour against you, and self-complacency in their own sagacity, eagerly seizes hold of it; fans their suspicions into a flame, and breaks out into open insult and all the triumph of brutal derision. On the contrary, if they find you, after all, a quiet, inoffensive person, they think you a fool, and so have you that way. Used to contempt, they have not much respect to spare for other people. Finding themselves none the better for them, they have not much faith in your demonstrations of good-will towards them. Prepared for repulses and hard treatment, the expression of their gratitude is not very spontaneous or sincere.—An aged Sybil of this place, having gone to a lady, who had just settled here, with a doleful tale of distress, and an empty bottle, received a shilling instead of having her bottle replenished with liquor: when being met on her return by one of her gossips coming on the same errand, and being asked her success, she held up her empty bottle in sign of scorn, saying, "Look here!" Such is the *beau ideal* of unsophisticated human nature in her obscure retreats, about which there have been so many "songs of delight and rustical roundelays."

Is it strange that these people who know nothing, hate all that they do not understand? Their rudeness, intolerance, and conceit, are in direct proportion to their

ignorance: for as they never saw or scarcely heard of any thing out of their own village, every thing else appears to them odd and unaccountable, and they cannot suspect that their own notions are wrong, when they are totally unacquainted with any others. We naturally despise whatever baffles our comprehension, and dislike what contradicts our prejudices, till we are taught better by a liberal course of study; but these people are no better taught than fed. It is a rule which they act upon as self-evident, and from which you will not get them to flinch in a hurry—to scout every proceeding which differs from their own, and to consider every person, of whose birth, parentage, and education, they do not know the several particulars, as a suspicious character. They have no knowledge of literature or the fine arts; which, if once banished from the city and the court, would soon "be trampled in the mire under the hoofs of a swinish multitude." A mischievous wag of the present day undertook to read some pastoral and lyrical effusions, (remarkable for their simplicity) to a collection of Cumberland peasants, to see if they would recognise the sentiments put into their mouths; and they only (which was what he expected) laughed at him for his pains. "The spinsters and the knitters in the sun, and the free maids that weave their thread with bones," may indeed relieve the welcome pedlar of his wares, his laces, his true love-knots, or penny-Ballads, but they will have nothing to say to the Lyrical ballads, nor will the united counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham, subscribe to lighten the London warehouses of a single copy of the *Excursion*. The hewers of wood and drawers of water know nothing of poetry, and they hate the very look of a poet. They like a painter as little. An artist who was making a sketch of a fine old yew tree in a romantic situation, was asked by a *knowing hand*, if he could tell how many foot of timber it contained! *Falstaff* asks as a question not to be answered—"May I not take mine ease at mine inn?" But this was in East-Cheap. I cannot do so in the country; for while I am writing this, I hear a fellow disputing in the kitchen, whether a person ought to live (as he expresses it) by pen and ink; and the landlord the other day (in order, I suppose, the better to prepare himself for such controversies) asked me if I had any object in reading through all those books which I had brought with me, meaning a few odd volumes of old plays and novels. The people born here cannot tell how an author gets his living or passes his time; and would fain hunt him out of the place as they do a strange dog, or as they formerly did a conjuror or a witch. Ask the first country clown you meet, if he ever heard of Shakespear or Newton, and he will stare in your face: and I remember our laughing a good deal at W—'s old Molly, who had never heard of the French Revolution, ten years after it happened. Oh worse than Gothic ignorance!

They have no books, nor ever feel the want of them. How indeed should they?* They have no works of poetry or fiction, to "fleet the golden time carelessly;" but they do not therefore want for fabulous resources. Necessity is the mother of invention; and their talent for lying and scandal is nourished by the very lack of materials.† They live not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of their mouths. They are employed, like the Athenians of old, in hearing or telling some new thing. The draw-well is the source from which they pump up idle rumours, and the blacksmith's-shop is the place at which they forge the proofs, and turn them to shape, "giving to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." They lie like devils through thick and thin. They tell and believe all incredible things; and the greater the improbability, the more readily and greedily is it swallowed, for it imposes the more on the imagination. *To elevate and surprise* is the great rule for producing a theatrical or pastoral effect. People in a state of nature believe any thing for want of something to divert the mind, as they plot mischief for want of better employment. Credulity and imposture are two of the strongest propensities of the human mind. Men are as prone to deceive themselves as others, without any other temptation than the exercise it affords to the imagination. It is a false test of historical evidence, that it is necessary to assign a motive why men should consent to be dupes or undertake to be cheats. Curiosity is the source of superstition; for we must have objects to occupy the attention, and fill up the craving void of knowledge; and in the absence of truth, falsehood is called in to supply its place, and with the gross and ignorant, supplies it much better. To ask why the untutored savage believes every marvellous story that is told him, in the dearth of all real knowledge, is to ask why he slakes his thirst at the first fountain that he meets, or devours the prey he has just taken. With all their tendency to bigotry and superstition, country people have scarcely any idea of religion. They have as little divine as human learning. The Bible is the only book they have, but that they do not read, except with spectacles, when they grow old and half-blind. They are to a man and woman of *Mrs. Quickly's* opinion—"But I told him a' should not think of God yet." They go to church, to be sure, as a matter of custom, and from not knowing what else to do with themselves on Sundays; but they never think of what they hear, from one week's end to another. Heaven and Hell are out-of-the-way places, not accessible to the apprehensions of those whose ideas cannot get beyond the parish where they were born; and their joys or sorrows indifferent to an imagination, taken up with the wants of the belly. An old woman, who lived in a cottage by herself, on hearing the account of the Crucifixion, said it was a sad thing, but she hoped it was not true, as it happened so far off and such a long time ago. A servant girl, hearing a Sermon read in which there was a striking account of the Resurrection and the Day of Judgment, was very much alarmed and said she hoped it would not be in her time. The Decalogue has no terrors, and the Book of Revelations no charms for them. They will be damned, but they will steal and lie, and bear false witness against each other; or if they do not, it is the fear of being hanged, or whipped, or summoned before the Justice of the Peace, and not of being called to account in another world, that prevents them. They are of the earth, earthy. They take thought only for the morrow; or rather, conform to the text—"Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." There is not a greater mistake, or a more wilful fallacy, than the common observation, that the lower orders are kept in order (and can only be so) by their faith in religion. They have no more belief in it practically than most of their betters, who propose to keep them in order by it, have speculatively. The ignorant and destitute are restrained from certain things by the fear of the law, or of what will be said of them by their neighbours; and as to other things which are denounced in Scripture, but to which no penalty attaches here, they think if they have a mind to do them, and chuse to go to hell for it, they have a right to do so. That is their phrase. It is nobody's business but their own. It is (generally speaking) the absence of temptation or opportunity, and not an excess of religious apprehension, that keeps them within the pale of salvation. Their self-will balances their fear of the Devil, and when it

* At Salisbury, which is a cathedral and county town, you cannot get a copy of Congreve or Wycherley at any of the shops.

† The knack of off-hand, unprincipled, idle fabrication is not assisted, but the contrary, by general knowledge or regular education. Women, for this reason, have the better of their husbands in trumping up sudden excuses and contrivances that have no foundation in fact or reason; and their servant-maids, who are more uneducated still, beat them hollow at the same paltry game of cross-purposes.

comes to the push, the present motive turns the scale, and the flesh proves too hard for the spirit. Burns's old man in the *Cotter's Saturday Night* must pass for a very poetical character, at least in this part of the country. We see constant accounts in the papers, in the case of malefactors that have come to an untimely end, that it was owing in the first instance to the want of religion, to the habit of swearing and Sabbath-breach. The same account would hold equally true of those who are not hanged: for if all but the godly and sober among the lower classes came to the gallows, the population would soon be thinned to a surprising degree.

"'Twould thin the land
"Such numbers to string on Tyburn tree."

As to the regular church-going peasantry, there can be no great difference as to religious light and feelings between them and their forefathers in the time of Popery, when the Service was performed in Latin, as it is at present in most foreign countries. The only religious people (except as a matter of outward shew and ceremony) are sectaries; for the instant religion becomes a subject for serious thought and private reflection, it produces differences of opinion, which branch out into as many speculative fancies and forms of worship, as there are differences of temper or accidents of education *. This, however, is the exception, not the rule, in the present state of things—now that zeal is no longer kindled at the fires of persecution, and that acts of Uniformity no longer throw the whole country into a ferment of opposition. The missionaries and fanatics sometimes indeed set up a Methodist chapel, where the staid inhabitants go in an evening to spite the parson of the parish, or to while away an hour or so; or perhaps a melancholy mechanic has a serious call and holds forth, or a pining spinster, moved by the spirit to listen to him—

"Anon as patient as the female dove,
The whilst her golden couplets are disclos'd,
A while sits drooping:"

but the younger and healthier sort make a sport of it as of any other fantastical innovation; throw owls and skeletons of kites and carrion crows into the place of worship; and make a violent noise all the time the parson is preaching, to drown the nasal twang of evangelical glad-tidings, and the comfortable groans of the faithful.—All this while there is no end of the bastard-getting and swearing: and a girl, after having had three or four children by the same man, or by different men (as it happens), and who is as big as she can tumble again, is at length asked in church, without much scandal or offence to the community. It is a new topic for the village, and is excused on that account. It is, besides, an evidence quashed; and whatever others may take it into their heads to do, she need not talk. Liberality flourishes; a good example is set; and the species is propagated with as little trouble and formality as possible. The parson gets something by the christening, and the apothecary has a finger in the pie. This is a state of things which ought to be reformed—but how or when?

X. Y. Z.

* It is observed and perhaps justly that the members of the Established Church are the pleasantest sort of people to deal with. Dissenters are more soured by the leaven of religion. The others do not trouble themselves enough about it to come to a conclusion of their own, or quarrel with other people who do. They are religious merely out of conformity to the practice of the age and country in which they live, and follow that which has authority and numbers on its side.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 10.—Yesterday his Majesty arrived at St. Cloud. The national guard was under arms to receive him. Arrived at the Saloon of Mars, his Majesty was addressed by the Prefect, who expressed the pleasure felt by the department on the occasion. The King answered, "Here I am. I am very happy to be among you." All the houses of St. Cloud were decorated with white flags, and his Majesty was saluted with shouts of *Vive le Roi.*

It is hinted by the *Censeur Europeen*, that Marshal Soult expects to be chosen a deputy for the department of the Tarn, at the ensuing election, as a preparatory step towards his return to the office of Minister at War.

JULY 11.—The Duke de Bassano, inscribed upon the list of the 38, has obtained permission from the French Government to take up his residence at Geneva.

It is stated in letters from Warsaw, that the Emperor of Russia will, soon after the close of the Polish Diet, proceed to Prague, where he will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. This rumour, however, does not rest on a very sure foundation. It is more certain that the King of Sweden is making vast exertions for the equipment and improvement of his fleet, and the dock-yards in Scania. Ships are fitting out for the purpose of exercising the officers and seamen.

JULY 12.—It is stated as a certain fact, that a young English nobleman, Lord Powerscourt, offered Madame Blanchard, at Tivoli, 25 louis to permit him to accompany her in her last ascent. The lady refused it, not having been apprised of it in sufficient time to allow for an alteration in the boat, and some other preparations that were indispensable.

JULY 13.—The Marquis de Riviere, our Ambassador at Constantinople, is, it is said, superseded by one of our most esteemed Marshals; rumour designates the Duke d'Albufera.—*L'Independent.*

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

M. Avoyne de Chantereyne presented a petition, signed by 300 students out of 2,000, who composed the *Ecole de Droit* of Paris. It prayed that the Chamber would intercede with the Government to restore to the Petitioners the instruction of M. Bavoux, so "distinguished by *his virtues*, his talents, and his attachment to the Charter." On this petition the Committee of Petitions offered their unanimous opinion, that it should not be received, because the judicial authority had already taken cognizance of the matter.—M. Royard Collard supported the proposition of the Committee. He stated, that not only had disorders broken out in Paris, during the last six months, but at various establishments of learning, simultaneously, such as at Rennes, Bourdeaux, Perigueux, Vannes, Caen, Lyons, and Tournon.—The Minister of the Interior supported the motion. Benjamin Constant, M. Manuel, and M. de la Fayette, opposed it. It was agreed to.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, JULY 12.—It is said that the famous Fouche has obtained leave to reside in the northern provinces of the kingdom.

GERMANY.

CARLSRUHE, JULY 3.—The *Gazette of Bohemia* announces, that it was on the complaint of the Prussian Minister at the Court of Wurtemberg, that the King suppressed the new *Gazette of Stutgard.*

FRANKFORT, JULY 4.—Schwalbach (a mineral bath in the Duchy of Nassau), has just been the theatre of a horrible event, which may be regarded as connected with that recently perpetrated by Sandt, and which proves the fanaticism of the youths of Germany. A young man, son of an apothecary at Idstein (in the Duchy of Nassau), persuaded himself, that he would render an essential service to his country, by ridding it of M. Ibel, President of the Regency of Wisbad, who enjoyed the confidence of the Duke. He found M. Ibel at Schwalbach, and aimed a blow at his face with a poniard. M. Ibel, who is tall and corpulent, seized his assassin and disarmed him. Whilst they were struggling, the murderer drew a pistol from his pocket, and attempted to discharge it, according to some, at M. Ibel, but others say at himself: the pistol, however, missed fire. The assassin was taken into custody.—P. S. From subsequent information we learn, that the assassin's name is Lechning; he studied at the University of Heidelberg, and only left it eighteen months ago. He has served as a volunteer. He entered the residence of M. Ibel on the 2d instant, and attempted to stab him; but missing his aim, M. Ibel seized him and called for help, when they were found as above described. The poniard only pierced M. Ibel's cloak.—*Journal des Debats.*

JULY 5.—The assassination attempted at Schwalbach, on the

person of M. Ibel, makes a great noise here. The President of the Regency of the Duchy of Nassau has the reputation of an able statesman; but arbitrary fiscal measures are imputed to him. It is affirmed that the young apothecary reproached the President with being the cause of his country's misfortunes, previously to aiming at him a blow with a pontard: the attempt, fortunately, only produced a slight wound. On his first examination, he confessed the fact, alleging for his motive a wish to rid his country of a man so injurious to the public weal. It is affirmed that this fanatic has had an University education, and that he served as a volunteer during the last war of invasion.

SPAIN.

IRUN, JUNE 29.—A corvette lately arrived at Cadiz, with the letters from South America, has brought dispatches from Vera Cruz, Lima, and the Havannah. Hitherto the Government has not been in a hurry to publish them in the Gazette of Madrid, which seems to indicate that their contents are not advantageous. From what has transpired, it seems that General Morillo urgently demands reinforcements, without which his situation would become very critical. Fears are entertained for the Isthmus of Panama.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 13.—Yesterday a public meeting of this town was held on New Hall-hill, a piece of ground forming a natural kind of amphitheatre; not less than 50,000 people were present. A platform was erected in the centre. Mr. Edmonds (schoolmaster) took the chair, and read a letter from Sir Charles Wolsely, stating the death of Lady Wolsely, his mother, and accounting for his absence under such affliction. Mr. Edmonds then addressed the crowd, and was followed by Mr. Maddocks (another schoolmaster), who was succeeded by Mr. Lewis (a schoolmaster of Coventry). These persons proposed that Sir Charles Wolsely should be sent up to Parliament as "Legislatorial Attorney and Representative of Birmingham." The issuing of a writ being compulsory, they had not awaited the form of the mandate, but anticipated the right. The privilege constitutionally belonged to them, and they were fulfilling their duty as good subjects, in proceeding to advise the Sovereign by their *representative*. If they had not been commanded so to do, the *error* rested with others.—The Baronet was then nominated, and seconded, *pro forma*—duly proposed, and elected, amid the thundering acclamations of one undivided multitude. The show of a *forest* of hands was a striking and interesting view, every person being distinctly visible to each other. A Remonstrance to Parliament was read, which the new-elected member was to present to the House, and demand of the Speaker his place in the Commons assembly. A Deputation was proposed to wait on Sir Charles Wolsely, and give him the necessary instructions of his constituents. Sir Charles had previously promised them to go and claim his seat in the House if they elected him. This will be a new case for the next Session.—The business of the Meeting occupied three hours. The utmost order was observed; and this immense assembly broke up, and retired to their homes, with as much regularity and tranquillity as though returning from a place of worship. It was a pure example to other places, in the peaceful and uncorrupted exercise of the elective franchise.—*Evening paper.*

BARNSLEY, JULY 12.—A public Reform Meeting was held here this evening, on May-day Green. The number of persons assembled was estimated at from six to eight thousand.—Mr. R. JACKSON read the Resolutions, which were in substance—"That the principles of Nature never authorised one man to make laws for another without his consent; that whatever authority any man possesses is solely derived from the People—consequently, if any Government cease to answer the purpose for which it was appointed, the People have a right to call their Governors to account; that the distress which we now suffer has originated in a base and profligate expenditure of the public money, which has brought taxation to such an extent as to have nearly destroyed our manufactures and commerce, and precipitated the country from the pinnacle of prosperity to the verge of ruin; that the men who compose the present Parliament, by their conduct in supporting a system of profligate extravagance, and the imposition of new taxes, have shewn that they do not represent the People—they have basely betrayed the interests of the Nation, and shewn to the world that they are unworthy of confidence. That the eternal principles of justice entitle every man of mature age, who is not disqualified by crime or mental derangement, to an equal vote in choosing the National Representatives. Lastly, in order to guard against the abuse of power, it is necessary that the People should elect their Representatives annually."—After agreeing to the Resolutions, the multitude dispersed to their respective homes.—At the close of the proceedings, an attempt was made by some persons, in the garb of Gentlemen, to induce the people to commit acts of violence; but their good sense frustrated the base attempt, and they separated peaceably.

A meeting was held near Blackburn on Monday, at which about 8,000 people were present. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Stockport, was there, with several other persons usually speakers at these meetings. For some reason not explained the fire engines belonging to the town were brought with great rapidity near the place of meeting; and the women and some of the timid ran in various directions, apprehending the arrival of magistrates. A Deputation from the Blackburn Female Reform Society mounted the stage. They were very neatly dressed, and each wore a green favour in her bonnet or cap. They ascended the hustings amidst the reiterated acclamations of the people. One of them presented the Chairman a most beautiful cap of liberty, and an Address describing their sufferings. The banner was then lowered, crowned by the cap, amid continued huzzas; and the Chairman read the Address, which was frequently interrupted by repeated cheers and cries of "*God bless the women.*" A vote of thanks to the female Reformers was afterwards carried, and delivered to them by the Chairman.

Other meetings for Reform have also been held in various parts of the country, but nothing particular occurred. At all of them the people maintained great order and regularity in their proceedings.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 12.

The Royal Assent was notified to the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, the Insolvent Debtors' (Ireland) Bill, the Charitable Funds Bill, the Still Fines Bill, &c.

Tuesday, July 13.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Their Lordships met about 12 o'clock, and before that hour the seats were nearly filled with ladies. Several foreign Ambassadors, and among them the Persian and Algerine Ambassadors, were present. At two o'clock the Prince Regent entered in state, and took his seat on the throne. In a few minutes the Speaker, attended by a great many Members, appeared at the bar. The Speaker then delivered an address, in which he spoke of the objects to which the House had directed their attention during the session; and concluded by presenting a Bill of Supply, which, together with some private Bills, received the royal assent.

The PRINCE REGENT then read the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

"Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

"I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief, that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

"You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers intrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy: and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of August next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 12.

Lord A. HAMILTON brought up the Report of the Committee on the Scotch Burghs. On the motion for printing it, some discussion arose on account of the lateness of the Session, and the Committee were accused by Lord BINNING and Mr. K. DOUGLAS, of having obtained their evidence in a hurried manner, and of having made assertions respecting the disordered finances of Edinburgh which were not borne out by the fact. Lord HAMILTON, &c. defended the conduct of the Committee, and the propriety of giving Members time to consider the Report was urged.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question from Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, respecting the wanton attack by a Spanish Frigate (the Bronte) on an English vessel,—Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that Ministers had taken what steps they deemed necessary respecting it. He believed the published account was correct.

The Report of the Gaol Committee was laid on the table.

It was ordered, that the writs for Penryn and Barnstaple be suspended till 14 days after the next meeting of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the annual grants to the Chairmen of Committees, Clerks of the House, &c.; and Mr. HUME moved a grant of 2000*l.* to defray the travelling and other expences of those witnesses who had been ordered to attend by the Scotch Burghs' Committee. The Petitioners who had come to town to support the statements in their Petitions had made no charge.—Agreed to.

EMIGRATION—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER adverted to the attempts to induce persons to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. This colony held out greater inducements to emigrants than any of the colonies in North America; because persons, when once fixed on the soil, would always find the means of subsistence, while the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, rendered little culture necessary. It was not proposed to carry out persons wholly destitute of means of providing for themselves. A small deposit would be required from them before leaving this country, as a security for their providing for themselves when they arrived at the colony. He concluded by moving an address for a sum, not exceeding 50,000*l.*, to be issued from time to time, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle at the Cape.—Agreed to.

FINANCE.—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Sir HENRY PARNELL moved the resumption of the debate on a number of Resolutions, formerly laid on the table, respecting the collection of the Revenue, and the expenditure of public offices. These Resolutions compared the expence per cent. of collecting the revenue in England with that of Ireland and Scotland, and showed how trifling the former was compared with the latter. The total cost of the collection of the Revenue was 5,500,000*l.* They pointed out the great expense occasioned by the confused and intricate manner in which the public accounts were kept, and the complex nature of the rules of office; and they stated, that by amending these things, and consolidating different Boards, &c. a great saving might be made. They then compared the expences for the Civil List, Navy Pay-office, the Offices of the Secretaries of State, &c. at present with those for which the same business was formerly executed.—Sir H. Parnell now corrected some mistakes in the statements of the cost of various offices, &c. He was convinced that great reductions might be made: the collection of the Revenue cost now 7 per cent.; it might be collected for 5, which would save the country 1,200,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. C. LONG and Lord PALMERSTON proceeded to point out, at some length, the incorrectness of many statements respecting the expenditure. They contended, that there was, besides, no necessity for these Resolutions, a Resolution of Mr. Vansittart's, pledging the House to economical measures, having already passed.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that against the main point of his Hon. Friend's Resolutions nothing had been urged. It was said indeed that the House were already pledged to economy; but no confidence could be placed in the promises of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and besides, if Ministers were sincere in their professions of economy, what objection could they have to the passing of Resolutions containing uncontradicted statements of unnecessary charges for collecting the Revenue.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON, alluding to the reported cost of the St. Helena establishment (500,000*l.*) remarked, that the character of the country was greatly involved in the way in which this enormous sum (if correctly stated) was applied. If certain statements in print were true, the character of the nation was ruined for ever: it was therefore incumbent on those who managed its affairs, either to prove those statements to be incorrect, or to give redress to the injuries of which they complained. He would put it to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, as a good man, (and on his conscience he believed him to be such,) whether it was not the duty of this great nation to see that Napoleon Bonaparte, if he was to be a prisoner for life, was treated with the utmost kindness and civility. If there was any thing unkind in the treatment of that individual, he hoped that the executive government would remedy it before the next period in which they again met in Parliament. The Hon. Member then proceeded, after condemning the British Government for depriving him of the attendance of one whose attachment to him would be an eternal honour to his memory, to say that the nation ought to demand his removal to some wholesome climate, instead of allowing him to remain in one which was so notoriously—he had almost said, so proverbially unwholesome.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the Hon. Member for Cork had introduced many extraneous topics in his speech. Instead of the expenses on the St. Helena station costing the country 500,000*l.*, they did not cost more than one quarter of the sum. He moved, that the Resolutions be further considered that day three months.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, that whether the expenditure at St. Helena were millions or farthings, he objected to it, as the principle was the same: the treatment of the prisoner was cruel and unheard of.

The Resolutions were negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 13.

STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HUME made some remarks on the general extravagance of Ministers and the hollowness of their professions of economy; but he particularly called the attention of the House to the immoderate cost of the Storekeeper General's Department. During the period when Mr. Trotter, of Soho-square, managed this department (and that period embraced 18 years of war), the total annual expense was 19,717*l.* But when the other gentleman (also a Mr. Trotter) was placed over it by Ministers, the expense of his first year was 30,823*l.* for the next (1812) 55,561*l.*; for 1813, 130,000*l.*; for 1816, 131,000*l.*; for 1817, 82,594*l.*; for 1818, 63,968*l.* The two last were years of peace; and this enormous expense had been kept up in spite of the recommendations for its reduction made by a Committee of that House chiefly composed of gentlemen on the other side. During 1816, 1817, and 1818, the whole value of the stores was only 153,329*l.*; while the expence of keeping them for those three years amounted to 277,716*l.* being nearly twice that amount! Another abuse was allowing clerks to retire on pensions after shorter periods of service than was usual in any other department. It was stated in official returns that one clerk had retired after serving only one year and four months. [The discharge of cannon, on the arri-

val of the Regent, interrupted the Hon. Gentleman, who then concluded by moving an Address, calling on Ministers to adopt the most rigid economy.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, as a reason for increased expense in this department, that in the fifteen years during which the former person held the office, the value of the stores in his possession was only 1,800,000*l.*; but that under the present Storekeeper it exceeded 3,500,000*l.*

The Debate was here put an end to by the arrival of Sir T. Tyrwhitt, who summoned the House to attend the Lords. The Speaker, attended by all the Members present, then left the House. On his return, he read the Royal Speech, and the Members separated.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

R. Finch, Cooper's-row, Crutchedfriars, wine and spirit merchant, from July 3, to Aug. 21.

T. Schofield, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, from July 3, to Aug. 21.

T. Thompson, Piccadilly, ironmonger, from July 3, to Aug. 21.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. O. Jones, Prince's-street, Lambeth, potter.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Mather, Warrington, Lancashire, cooper. Attornies, Messrs. Mason and Housman, New Bridge-street.

T. Collinson, sen., Lovely-hall, Salisbury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

R. Roberts, Salford, Lancashire, provision-shopkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

W. Capenhurst, Cotton, Staffordshire, seedsman. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Aldermanbury-Postern.

W. H. Hayward and R. Collier, Manchester, cotton-spinners. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

D. Longworth and W. Sudren, Little Lever, Lancashire, bleachers. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

W. Walker, Hythe, Kent, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

J. Gleave, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

A. Griffiths, Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Price, Lincoln's-inn.

A. S. Racster, Wichenford, Worcestershire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

N. Carkeet, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Brookes, Spur-street, Leicester-square.

B. Gibson, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Brown, Commercial Sale-room, Mincing-lane.

J. Broomfield and J. Haselwood, Birmingham, steel and pot-ash manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. Dunn, Bristol, broker. Attorney, Mr. Heelis, Staple-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Oughton, Deretend Mills, Birmingham, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Thomson, Exeter-street, Strand, baker. Attorney, Mr. Pontifex, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

J. Smith, and J. Forsyth, Princes-street, Bank of England, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Maxon, Lawrence Pountney-lane.

W. Low, Hanover-street, Walworth, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.

J. Allsop, Southampton, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

T. Lowe, Dartford, watch-maker. Attorney, Mr. Bartlett, Bartholomew-close.

J. Browne and J. Gregson, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterers. Attorney, Mr. Gorell, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

T. Wilcox, Hurleston, Cheshire, cheese-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

W. Rathbone, Manchester, printer. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

T. Harris, Liverpool, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bance, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.

J. O. Spring, Coningsby, Lincolnshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Co. New-inn.

T. Fisher and T. Ashmore, Cheltenham and Winchcomb, Gloucester, bankers. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

T. Docura, Earith, Huntingdon, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austen, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

J. Radliffe, Swansea, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

O. W., and G. Innell, Long Acre, oilmen. Attorney, Mr. Robins, Serjeant's-inn.

J. Protheroe, Bristol, ship-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Young and Hughes, Saint Mildred's-court, Poultry.

C. Stacy, Nassau-street, Westminster, coffee-house-keeper. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Golden-square.

E. Dean, Narrow-street, Limehouse, biscuit-baker. Attorney, Mr. Osbaldeston, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

P. Butt, Cheltenham, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Frowd and Rose, Lincoln's-inn.

THE HIGHLANDERS.—A number of these poor people have lately been driven away from their habitations, by the agents of the Marchioness of STAFFORD, lately Countess of SUTHERLAND. This personage had let a town-ship, which formed part of her immense property, to a new tenant, for a sheep-farm; and to give him entire possession, 300 cottages were burnt, and at least 3000 of the miserable inhabitants were ejected without any provision for their support! "We hold no opinion," says the *Scotsman*, "in common with those who blame her Ladyship for turning her estate into sheep walks. On the contrary, we think that every Highland proprietor who has done so, has really conferred a benefit on the country; but it is impossible to vindicate her from the charge of having suddenly deprived a helpless peasantry of their accustomed means of subsistence, and of having left those who looked up to her as their protectress, to struggle with the extremes of poverty and famine." The tenants have associated for the purpose of facilitating their emigration to America.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—The following specimen of no-meaning appeared in the *Times* of one day this week, as an advertisement:—"As it is generally acknowledged that grievances do exist, and it may be feared that mischievous effects may emanate from the efforts of the ill-disposed, it has in such times been contemplated, that some eligible means may be devised by patriotic and judicious persons to accomplish beneficial results. Communications addressed O, at the Post Office, Camberwell (post-paid), will be respectfully received."

The number of informations filed in the Court of Exchequer for the recovery of penalties under the customs and excise laws, from 1st Jan., 1818, to 1st Jan., 1819, was 761, as appears from the return made to the order of the House of Commons on this subject.

An article from Wisbaden, dated the 9th inst. announces that LECHNING, the person who attempted to assassinate M. IBEL, has been brought there, and the preliminary proceedings for his trial commenced.

Illness has prevented the Editor from attending the Theatres for the two last weeks. He is now recovered, and will resume his duties there.

By the report of the Committee on the state of the City of Edinburgh, we see that according to the evidence of the City Accountant,

The expenditure beyond its income amounted in the *ten* years preceding Martinmas, 1816, to	£88,241	0	0
The super-expenditure for the year ending at Martinmas, 1817, was	16,036	12	0
The super-expenditure for 1818, was	18,242	17	2
And the probable deficiency in future will be per annum	16,312	16	8

In the above is included the sum of 4,312*l.* being the annual deficiency in the produce of the Leith Docks.

The amount of debt due by the City of Edinburgh, including that on the Dock Fund, is 497,000*l.*!

The second Letter on the Abuses in the Court of Chancery next week, if possible.

The Letter respecting Insolvent Debtors will be attended to.

Our First Article next week will be on the subject of the numerous Reform Meetings now taking place,—a subject every day getting more important.

The Prorogation of Parliament will now afford us more room for our Correspondents and for Miscellaneous Articles in general.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. ..... 69¼ 69 | 3 per Cent. Cons. .. 69 68$\frac{11}{32}$$\frac{11}{44}$.

THE EXAMINER.

London, July 18.

Notwithstanding the alleged settlement of the differences of Sweden and Denmark by mediation, the "illegitimate" Swedish sovereign still thinks it necessary to go on with his preparations for war. This is but politic, and felt to be so, whether his immediate apprehensions are well grounded or not. The young Prince Royal Oscar, seems to go about with him every where, and to be bred up to an active enterprising life. It is curious, and will not be thought unworthy of the notice of real politicians, that this youth who was named Oscar by his father in compliance with a taste for Ossian, which is said to have originated with Bonaparte*, is now heir to one of the sovereigns of the ancient Scandinavia, the scene of some of the greatest exploits of the poet's heroes.

The example of Sandt has roused the maddened feelings of another student to attempt an assassination. His intended victim was a Mr. Ibel, President of the Regency of Wisbad, and in the confidence of the Duke of Nassau. He aimed an ineffectual stab at Ibel's head with a poniard; and being seized by the latter, who is tall and large, drew out a pistol, but whether to shoot his antagonist or himself is not known. It is said, that on advancing to his purpose, he reproached the President with being the cause of his country's misfortunes; and that he still alleges this as the ground of his attempt. Mr. Ibel, it is added, is reckoned a clever man, but is supposed to be the originator of some arbitrary pecuniary measures. The young man's name is Lechning, and he is the son of an apothecary. We speak of him as a student, because both as student and volunteer he seems to have gone through precisely the same career as Sandt, and to have imbibed in consequence the same vehement principles,—principles, be it observed, which, as long as they were of use in resisting *French* despotism, were connived at by the German governments, and especially fostered by the German writers; one of whom, at last, by forsaking the most excellent part of them, became the victim of the most doubtful.

The best reason assigned for the dismissal of the late Spanish Ministers is contained in a private letter from Gibraltar. "The fact is," says the writer, "Irujo was not liked by Ferdinand's servile party: he had married an American, the daughter of a strenuous Republican, and is himself well read in Tom Paine, Rousseau, and Voltaire. He was not subservient enough to the Friars and Inquisition party; indeed he has lived out of Spain all his life time, and is too liberal for the race of men employed by King Ferdinand." All this, to be sure, is reason more than sufficing. An enlightened Minister of Ferdinand might as easily be expected to continue in office, as a gas-light to be held by an owl.

* Oscar was the darling and promising son of Ossian, and grandson of his Hero Fingal, the chief warrior of the North.

The *Court Newsman*, after describing the preparations for the Prorogation of Parliament, informs us, that the Prince Regent proceeded through the State-rooms, attended by the usual officers, and that the "Master of the Horse, and an Officer of State attended the Regent in the State carriage, carrying the Royal speech in his hand. Viscount Melbourne also rode in the State carriage as Lord in Waiting. The Prince Regent wore regimentals, with his different and numerous orders; and we were happy to observe, appeared in excellent health. The Regent entered the state carriage at 25 minutes to 2 o'clock. His Royal Highness entered the House of Peers one minute before 2 o'clock. His Royal Highness remained in the House exactly 26 minutes. The procession returned to St. James's Palace in the same order. His Royal Highness was *cheered by the populace* as he went in his carriage to the Palace, and as he went and returned in the Royal procession."

Now this account of the cheering is, as far as it goes, true, but then it is only half the truth, which is equivalent, according to the received opinion, to a falsehood. Among those who witnessed the Royal Procession, some cheered, some groaned and hissed, but the immense majority were totally silent. One more word, by the way, of the late accounts of this illustrious personage. Those who really wish him well, should cease to draw attention to him in certain particulars. We have already noticed the impolitic words put into his mouth, and ways put into his manner, on the occasion of the speech. The *Courier*, a week or two before, in mentioning a dinner or fête, took an opportunity of eulogizing him, in which it hinted, that his failings were only such as have been common to the most generous and exalted natures, and that his virtues were of course in proportion. In other words, he is another Francis 1st. or Henry 4th. It is curious that some of the ladies who went to court the other day seemed to think proper to give into this notion,—one dressing herself as *Armida*, another *a la Gabrielle*, and a third "as *Mademoiselle La Valiere presented to Louis the 14th*,"—a pretty significant suit of clothes. Now we are by no means of opinion that the Prince Regent has no natural good qualities; or that all the old French courts were the worst in the world. Any thing even in the *shape* of sympathy, or the commonest excess of it, is better, in our minds, than the intolerances, envies, jealousies, and all uncharitableness, which so often usurp the name of virtue. But then it is extremely desirable that all departures from the common prudery of manners should be known and felt to be the result of something principled, and not merely lax; and what the public have objected to in the Prince Regent is, not that he is destitute by nature of all good qualities, or of the many excuses allowable to every body so liable to bad education and flattery, but that he has appeared to them deficient in the finer and more unequivocally generous qualities attributed to him by these jour-

nals—journals by the way, which have shewn no such ceremony towards his less important brothers, whom the *Courier* once designated as "great babies fit only to fill up ball-rooms." We have said over and over again, and say once more, that the Prince would have been allowed all the freaks of his royal brethren of old, had he impressed the public with a sense of his possessing their generosities, to say nothing of their talents; but what looks like the pardonable infirmities of greatness on one hand, often looks so like unadorned weakness and false pretension on another, that the attempts to represent it as something else only recoil on its head, and force us to laugh at as ridiculous, what we should really be inclined to pass over as immaterial, or even to regard as not unamiable.

We find, that we were mistaken in thinking that Sir F. BURDETT and Mr. PLACE could only recover the damages obtained against them by Mr. WISHART and others, by bringing an action against some other individuals: they will go the Petty Sessions, and a rate will be levied upon the inhabitants of the Hundred for the amount. It appears, too, that the plaintiffs could not have recovered damages, without first getting a verdict in a Court of Law against some inhabitant. This explanation, of course, exonerates those Gentlemen from the suspicion of their being actuated by so unworthy a motive, as the wish to punish their political opponents by means of an unjust law; but still we think it would have been more to their credit, had they put up with a trifling loss, without going to law for it. It may still be asked, what could be their motive in attacking two persons polically opposed to them, and thereby exposing themselves to suspicion?—We suspect the true reason is stated in the following extract from the defence made by Mr. BLACKBURN:—"The plaintiff in this cause is a person who has long been a favourer of the Whig Party, and that is the reason why he, or rather his party, have singled out Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who you know is the great advocate of the rights of the people, as a defendant on this occasion; it is an attempt to fix reproach upon him, because he has been steadily labouring through his life to procure that which they formerly themselves confessed to be the right and property of the people, namely, that their Representatives should be chosen by themselves. They have been anxious that his name should go forth to the world connected with the disgraceful proceedings of a mob, and to induce a belief that those who advocate the cause of Reform are in general the creators of riots and disturbance."

☞ ††

An account has been published of an extraordinary and wanton attack by a Spanish frigate (the Bronte) upon an English merchant vessel. The latter was hailed by the Spaniard, and after answering some questions, was ordered to the leeward side of her. A boat from the frigate then came alongside, the questions were repeated and satisfactorily answered, and the boat returned. About five minutes after this, the frigate suddenly run on board (as the sailors say) of the other vessel, and fired a gun into the fore-rigging, which severed the body of Mr. WALKER, a passenger, of the town of Whitehaven, and wounded two other persons. The Spaniards were proceeding to fire again, when the others cried out, and repeated that they were English. They then got off, after the ship had suffered considerable damage, and the Spanish Captain came on board, behaved very civilly, and *apologized!*—How worthy a representative of FERDINAND!

A Bill of Indictment for sedition has been found at the Cheshire Sessions against Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY and the Reverend JOSEPH HARRISON, for the Speeches delivered by them at the late Stockport Meeting.

Sir C. WOLSELEY was taken into custody, and brought into the Court of the Cheshire Quarter Sessions, on Thursday, when he pleaded not guilty, and bail was demanded of him, himself to be bound in 500*l.* and two sureties in 25*l.* each. He was committed till he could procure it.

The Hon. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD has been chosen member for Bishopscastle, Salop, by a majority of four, over his opponent, Lord VALENTIA.

The Liverpool Orange Club met with their deserts on Monday last. They paraded the streets with fantastic decorations: "many carried ornamented poles, upon which were placed representations of saints and eminent men—another carried a triumphal arch, with the inscription of "Holiness to the Lord!"—four men carried the *Ark of the Covenant*—another the effigy of a lamb—another bore the bible before him—and one held up to the public gaze, a silver image of King WILLIAM, *during the passing of which, every Orangeman took off his hat.* A number of them were dressed in leopard skins—others in white and orange-coloured garments—others in black robes, with miters on their heads—some displayed drawn swords, and a number of silk colours crowned the whole."—This splendid display of ultra-loyalty and bigotry did not suit the taste of the other inhabitants, who attacked the procession in one of the streets, destroyed all the paraphernalia, and scattered the "robed laymen and mitred high priests." When this was accomplished the people retired peaceably.

"The public," as the *Chronicle* justly says, "will be sorry to learn, that a serious calamity has befallen one of their most favourite Poets, Mr. MOORE, in consequence of the misconduct of a deputy, whom he had employed some years in his office at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a considerable sum of money, for which Mr. MOORE is of course legally responsible. The cause was decided in the Cockpit, before the Lords of Appeal, on Tuesday last, and an attachment decreed against Mr. MOORE's person."—The first impulse, on this occasion, in the minds of Mr. MOORE's numerous friends and readers, will be obvious to our own; but a mind of delicacy and independence is very often the last to agree in some things, the propriety of which is obvious to every one else; and Mr. MOORE, it is understood, is resolved to extricate himself from this difficulty by the exertion of talents, the strength and popularity of which may certainly warrant him in dispensing with the aid of his grateful admirers. The sum is six thousand pounds.

The King of SPAIN sleeps in one apartment and the Queen in another. It is thus noted in the *orders*—that when the King comes out of his own chamber in the night to go into the Queen's, he must wear his shoes like slippers, his black cloak upon his shoulders instead of a night-gown, his *brouquel*, or buckler, fastened under his arm, and his bottle fastened by a string to the other: with this accoutrement, the King has besides a long rapier in one hand and a *dark lanthorn* in the other; and in this manner he is obliged to go alone into the Queen's chamber.—How picturesque! The gallant soul! Guy Fawkes to a hair!

During a thunder-storm a few days since at Cleron (Doubs), 120 sheep were struck dead by the lightning.

To give some idea, says the *Chronicle*, of the alteration which has already taken place at the Custom-house since the close of the last quarter, we extract the following from the entries:—

Entered 9th June.	Entered 9th July, 1819.
Tobacco, 117,658lb.	Tobacco—none.
Sugar, 25,807 cwt.	Sugar, 2,306 cwt.
Rum, 3,599 gallons.	Rum, 2,572 gallons.

Half-pay Officers.—It was stated by Lord Palmerston, in the debate on Sir H. Parnell's Resolutions, on Monday, that though it had been neglected to bring in a Bill to do away the necessity of Half-pay Officers making an affidavit that they held no other appointment under Government, the Treasury would do this in effect, and enable them to receive other emoluments, amounting to three times their half-pay, in this manner:—The Treasury would give Half-pay Officers, holding civil appointments, a military allowance equal to and in lieu of their half-pay, and for such allowance no oath would be required respecting civil offices. At present Half-pay Officers swear that they hold no office civil or military, &c.; the alteration proposed is, that they hold no military office, which exceeded three times the rate of half-pay.

The Sun Newspaper.—A Correspondent, referring to a paragraph inserted last week from the *Leeds Mercury*, respecting an exaggerated account of the Leeds Meeting in the above Journal, states, that the *Sun* did apologize "for the imposition practised upon it," stating that it had received better information.

Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, Generals Boyd and Harper, and some other Americans, were present at the 43d Anniversary of the Holkham Sheep-shearing, and partook of the hospitality of that patriotic preserver of good old English customs,—Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The memory of the great Washington being given, Mr. Rush returned thanks, and spoke of the liberality of his host, and the benefits resulting from his agricultural plans. This is very properly felt on all sides: a tribute to the memory of Washington is a compliment to all lovers of freedom, and an American Ambassador must feel very proud in acknowledging it as particularly addressed to the great people he represents.

A gentleman went to the office of the *Black Dwarf* on Saturday evening, and after complaining of unjust and false statements inserted therein, ridiculing the regiment called the York Hussars, insisted on a public apology, which being refused by Wooler, the stranger immediately began to belabour him with a stick, so violently, that this weapon was soon broken into pieces. Wooler made a spirited resistance till another person came up and held the stranger, who then gave his name and address, "Lord Grantham, commander of the York Hussars."—*Weekly paper.*

New Street.—A Correspondent wishes to call the public attention to the circumstance of the erection of large piles of buildings in the New Street which are intended to be occupied by a number of different persons without having party walls between them, in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, which expressly provides that if any building, of the first, second, third, or fourth rate, be divided into separate dwelling-houses, "which shall be in distinct tenures on the ground floor," such dwelling-houses shall be divided with the proper party walls. Our Correspondent therefore desires to know how the Surveyor, who is sworn to carry the Act into execution, can get rid of this provision? "It is supposed," he adds, "to be the intention of the owner to have the various tenants separately assessed to the King's and Parochial Taxes, by which means the Window Tax will be nearly avoided, and each lodger will be entitled to a vote for Westminster. This may appear very favourable to the ministerial interest, while it is only put in practice on the Crown Lands, but if it can be legally done there, it will be equally legal for the owner of every house in Lower Westminster, who has lodgers, to agree with them to pay the taxes for their separate apartments, and thus increase the number of voters on the other side."

Miss Somerville, who has been married some time, has now publicly assumed the name of her husband, Mr. Bunn, the lessee of the Birmingham Theatre.

The circular, signed "J. Blandford, Secretary," copied into our last paper, appears to be a trick. Mr. (Bristol) Hunt was spoken of as being *invited* to take the chair, and from the manner in which the other names followed, the public were left to suppose that they were the inviters. But the fact is, that many of those gentlemen, Major Cartwright, Mr. Northmore, Mr. Taylor, of Norwich, (who, with other gentlemen of the same name, has long been a consistent advocate of Reform in that city), and we believe Sir Charles Wolseley, either disapprove of the proposed meeting altogether, or would decline attending in the company of those who have called it. A letter from Mr. Hunt, in answer to this invitation, has been published, in which he speaks of the above gentlemen as being also *invited*. We thought this would be the mode of accounting for the use of their names, when an explanation took place; but nobody will be deceived by this artifice, or doubt the real intentions of the persons who drew up the placard.

We hear that a Subscription is now on foot in aid of Mr. Hunt's finances, and that 60*l*s. have been obtained.

Grand Junction Water Works.—A Correspondent says,—"You will render an essential service to the public by noticing the unwarrantable conduct of the Grand Junction Water Works Company," who are now charging the already oppressed inhabitants of the western district, with an advance of fifty per cent. upon the water rate; at the same time that the water is scarcely fit for any human being to drink. For example, I have for a number of years paid on an average about 22*s*. per annum, which sum is now raised to 35*s*. What makes our case more desperate is that the three companies (the New River, the West Middlesex, and the Grand Junction,) have united, thus destroying that competition which is so necessary to a proper supply of all commodities."

An important decision was given on Thursday, in the Court of Conscience, Fulwood's Rents.—A Gentleman discharged his servant for gross misbehaviour at three days' notice, offering to pay him up to the time of his dismissal. The servant summoned his master in this Court, it having been agreed (when he was hired) that he was to have a month's warning or a month's wages. The master pleaded, that this agreement necessarily implied decency of behaviour, the contrary of which as necessarily violated the contract; and that, if it were not so, a servant would only have to behave so ill as to compel his discharge, in order get a month's wages. The Chief Justice had, in the present term, decided for the master in a similar case. *The Court found for the plaintiff.* The Act declares the decisions of these Courts to be final; but a body of freeholders have resolved to avail themselves of a section of that Act, which enables them to apply to the Chancellor for a remedy for such proceedings.

Clerical Rapacity.—The following case, says the *Nottingham Review*, has been furnished us from a very respectable source:—A maltster, not one hundred miles from Mansfield, who lately paid the debt of nature, had a demand upon a Reverend Gentleman in the same neighbourhood for malt. The executors sent him a bill, and requested payment, the Divine sent in the following to the executors:—

The Executors of the late J. E.

To W. ————

1818.		£.	s.	d.
March	2, Reading to him	0	3	0
	5, Do.	0	3	0
	9, Self driving him out*	0	5	0
	17, Do.	0	5	0
	28, Reading to him	0	3	0
	28, Self driving him out	0	5	0
April	2, Reading	0	3	0
	13, Administering Sacrament	0	10	6
		£1	17	6

* In a gig.

Mr. Rogers's Subscription.—Mr. Charles Williams, the son of Mr. Williams, M.P. of Belmont House, has sent Mr. Rogers a pound note, thus adding his name to a list in which are placed the names of so many other members of his benevolent family.—Since our last regular list, some subscriptions have been received, besides those noticed in occasional paragraphs; but they are reserved until the close of this attempt to interest the public, when a complete account of all the subscribers will appear.

Mr. Cleary has published "a Letter to Major Cartwright, in justification of the Writer's conduct at the late Election for Westminster, and in Answer to the Calumnies spoken and published against him by Cobbett, Hunt, and Thelwall, and certain Members of Mr. Hobhouse's Committee."—In this publication, the Writer refutes the arguments urged by those who asserted that the Letter writen by Mr. Cobbett to Mr. Wright was a forgery. Indeed it seems quite certain, whatever may *now* be the opinions of Mr. Cobbett concerning Mr. Hunt, that in April 1808 he did think very ill of "the Orator," or at least that he *wrote* about him in no very measured terms—as for example:—"It is impossible for both factions united to calumniate our motives, if we proceed as we ought, and do not mix with men of bad character.—There is one Hunt, the Bristol Man—Beware of him! He rides about the country with a whore, the wife of another man, having deserted his own—a sad fellow! nothing to do with him.—Adieu.—Wm. Cobbett."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LA BELLA TABBACONISTA;

OR THE FAIR TOBACCONIST OF COVENT-GARDEN.

God prosper long those noble things
  Our wives and safeties all;
A fearful shop is just set up,
  At which it's bold to call.

Let Frenchmen boast their coffee-house,
  Which they call *Mille Colonnes*,
Where there's a lady sits and takes
  Your twopence on a throne.

No throne is in this fearful shop,
  Nor does it deal in coffee,
Nor are there columns hung with glass
  To take the portraits of ye;

Only some boxes, pipes, and jars,
  For holding snuff,—that's certain,
And there's a natural back-room,
  Whose window has a curtain.

But then from out this curtain comes
  Something that has the art to
Take with it's two witching eyes
  Your image, cash, and heart too.

The rash snuff-taker unawares
  With open mouth and box,
Ere he can say Jack Robinson,*
  Stands staring like an ox.

The very barrow-woman feels
  As if she must address 'em,
And cutting short her speech, exclaims,
  "Two ounces, Ma'am—Lord bless em!"

The Turk, no longer terrible,
  Keeps bowing for a while,
Desiring much to take a pinch
  Not of her snuff, but smile.

The gallant sailor says "I want"—
  Then suddenly slacks sail,
And gapes, and scratches his wise head,
  As who should say "Pigtail."†

The wiser spark, though much surprised,
  Falls chatting with the parrot,
To make her turn her eyes that way,
  For his at ease to stare at.

The lady of the manor finds
  The curate less subdued;
Thinks he, I buy my snuff in town
  Of one that's quite as good.

The oldest gentleman alive
  That loves the nightly pit,
And hears (or would) the self-same plays,
  And sports the self-same wit,—

Almost imagines that he sees
  Miss Arne or Clive before him
Performing in a comedy;
  So young a dream comes o'er him.

The whistling idle errand-boy
  Who stops and falls a brooding
Over the painted snuff-boxes,
  Stares dumbly on the sudden:

And with his flattened nose against
  The window-pane, descries
A finer living picture there,
  Which makes him say "My eyes!"

No pastry-cook's, or little-go,
  Could more detain his heart;
He stares upon the lady's face,
  As if it were a tart.

All ages and all ranks, in short,
  Peer, lawyer, doctor, poet,
Can take no other snuff or rood,
  The moment that they know it.

And if those doings of dead men
  Are none of Virgil's hoaxes, ‡
No doubt the dead, of any life,
  Come here to fill their boxes.

Yes; now, I think, I've *seen* 'em come
  To get a pinch of Doctor; ‖
Only they were incognito,
  Or else they would have shocked her.

There's Prior comes in shape of Moore;
  Arbuthnot, Lamb, in thine;
And Swift in Hazlitt's too, they say;
  And Garth, dear rogue! in mine:

With every ghost of wit and taste
  That Pope said "How d'ye do" to;
Who smokes the devils with Proserpine,
  Or takes High-dried § with Pluto.

And so long life, segars, and breath,
  To those in court and city,
Who help to make Fair Dealers rich,
  And me so mortal witty.

And let those keep to Fribourg's snuff
  Who think there's nothing new good;
Be Glendon's mine, whose only fault
  Is being somewhat too good.

Harry Brown.

* A sort of snuff, so called from a worthy gentleman about town.

† A sort of tobacco.

‡ Æneid, Book 6, where the poet tells us that the souls in the other world delight in the same pursuits and pleasures that employed them on earth.

‖ A sort of snuff.

§ Otherwise called Landyfoot.

ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE COME-EAT

BY THE GASTRONOMER ROYAL.

(From the Public Observatory in Westminster.)

On the thirteenth first noticed this great luminary—
It's face like a globe,—head prodigiously hairy—
Bolt upright—a sign of it's great elevation—
And yet in a heat to be felt by the nation.
It entered the *Charioteer*,* as I reckoned,
At twenty-five minutes to two by a second;—
Had hitherto held an irregular course,
But now went strait on by the *Equus* or *Horse*—
Then suddenly turned, and was partly concealed
By the *Draco* or *Drago(o)n*, as if with a shield.
A strange thing was notic'd, as here it went by,
A sullen red light in the star call'd BULL's *Eye*:
And then in the air were strange whispers or groans,
Such as usher in general the falling of stones.
At one minute to two (items past all forgetting)
It entered the *House* of the planet then setting;
Where suddenly changing from pallid to red,
It swell'd with such grandeur, and so rais'd it's head,
And put on an aspect so threatening and awful,
It read a great lesson to all the unlawful.
It return'd then much smaller, though still flaring up;
And at midnight was lost in the *Crater* † or *Cup*.

HARRY BROWN.

* The constellation otherwise called *Auriga* or *Ericthonius*.

† The real spelling perhaps of the word *creature*, which is used by some of his Majesty's subjects for brandy or whiskey, and by many still pronounced *cratur*.

PULPIT ORATORY.

No. 1.—THE STATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT—THE BILL FOR ERECTING NEW CHURCHES—THE GROWTH OF METHODISM.

THE uncontrouled licence of Catholicism was the origin of the severity of Puritanism: the gloomy self-denial of the Puritans gave place to the more moderate and accommodating system of the Church of England, and the laxity of the existing Establishment is daily contributing to the growth of Methodism. Methodism is again making approaches to the ceremonies and symbols of Catholicism, in which, or something like it, it would not be surprising if it were to terminate. Thus even religion runs round in a circle, and as in fashions, politics, and opinions, after all our wanderings, we return but to the point from whence we started.

Without either now or hereafter troubling ourselves with the "shadowy differences" of sects, it is obvious that the only material points that concern us in the above relate to the cause or causes that have aided in the extension of Methodism in opposition to the Established Religion of the State, and to the question how far the one or the other is and has been most favourable to the display of Pulpit Oratory?

With respect to the first of these points, the reader need not be under any alarm lest I should attempt once more to drag him along the old beaten track, which, however wearisome, has of late had many travellers, bent on an inquiry why Church-preachers are so languid and unanimating, and Methodist-preachers so fervent and attractive:—why the Tabernacle and the Chapels in Spa-fields and Blackfriars-road are crowded to excess with wondering and terrified listeners, while parish churches in general are visited only by a few families, who sing out one-half of the service, and generally doze out the rest? Many reasons have been as many times assigned for this contrast, and probably every one of them applicable; but it is singular that our Legislators, when enacting the Bill for erecting perhaps a hundred new churches in the metropolis, should not have thought it necessary also to adopt some measure for the purpose of filling them. The inhabitants of a particular parish, very likely, consider themselves specially unfortunate in having a dull inefficient clergyman, and consequently pay their devotions at some chapel; but such as have been in the habit of visiting different churches know, that usually half the churches have not half the seats they contain occupied. Yet this point was never even touched during the discussion of the Bill to which I allude; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the progress of Methodism was chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the fewness of the erections belonging to the Establishment, and that nothing more was wanting but to build a number of churches to put down all the chapels.

In truth, this was a delicate matter to touch upon in Parliament: the individual, who should only have hinted that something more was necessary, would have been instantly denounced as an enemy both to Church and State. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT and Mr. PEEL would have started from their seats, as the chosen champions, to defend it and its Ministers from the most unfounded, most malignant, and most libellous attack, that had ever been made upon its sacred institutions. To have asserted that a Reform was wanting among the Clergy—that the nature and mode of their emoluments must be changed before they would exert themselves to attract and impress their hearers, would have called down the fulminations of the whole Bench of Bishops, backed not merely by their bristling inferiors of the same profession, but by the high-church laity in all parts of the kingdom. Yet no impartial man of sense and knowledge scruples in private to say that such is the fact:—until the Clergy are what now they are not, the new churches will remain as empty as the old.

If it be answered that some of the parish churches are tolerably full in the morning, can it be denied that they are nearly empty in the evening, and that the literal verification of the words of St. Chrysostom's prayer, "when two or three are gathered together," is almost become a standing joke? If the inhabitants of crowded parishes are indeed so anxious to go to church, but are prevented in the morning by an apprehension of its fulness, why do they not make the attempt in the afternoon? Or, if their zeal and fervour be very great, why do they not attend prayers on Wednesday or Friday? The answer is to be found in the inefficiency, not to say, incompetence of the officiating Minister. Bishop LATIMER (see his 6th sermon before EDWARD VI.), in one of his visitations, came to a place where the people did not perform the usual ceremony of ringing him into the town: he asked the reason, and was told that the bell wanted a clapper; but one that was wiser than the rest, took him into the church and said, that he would shew his Lordship a bell that had been without a clapper these twenty years, and pointed to the pulpit. Now in our churches at this day the emoluments are great, and the pulpits are not vacant, but many of those who occupy them are. If the Clergymen are not completely wanting in information and understanding, which I do not pretend, they find it needless, as far as profit is concerned, to employ there either their acquirements or their talents.

I will admit however that in three, four, perhaps half a dozen of the churches and chapels of ease, large audiences are collected once a week, yet I think I may say, that in every instance the Preachers either deliver their sermons extemporaneously, or with the air and manner of unpremeditation, which has nearly the same effect; and above all, their tenets are known to savour strongly of what is understood by the word Methodism: nay, some of them, on this account, have actually been removed as receders and dissenters from the Establishment. Therefore, to use an old phrase, the exception proves the rule, and shews,

that where due pains are taken, and the Clergyman really possesses ability, he may command a good attendance. I am disposed even to go so far as to maintain, that the precise doctrines he entertains are of little consequence, compared with the style and power with which they are enforced: at least there is nothing in the tenets of the Church of England which should prevent them from being popular. It has been said, that the more mysterious and incomprehensible, the more inviting doctrines are to the great majority of society. One of the earliest of our Methodists, a man gifted in many ways, but as prone to superstition as the most uneducated vulgar (Sir T. Brown), in his strange but eloquent book, *Religio Medici*, insists, that "there are not impossibilities enough in religion for an active faith——'Tis my solitary recreation (he adds) to pose my apprehension with those involved enigmas and riddles of the Trinity, with Incarnation and Resurrection. I can answer all the objections of Satan, and my rebellious reason, with that odd resolution, I learned of Tertullian, *Certum est quia impossibile est.*" Hundreds of thousands feel the same in our own day, and would willingly go the same lengths, provided they could find a conductor who would lead them on with zeal and fervour. This is another cause why Methodism is now so prevalent among the lower orders, and this it is that will for ever prevent the Unitarians from becoming a popular sect; they invert the saying of Tertullian, and convert it into a maxim of law, *id certum est quod certum reddi potest.* Reason and the understanding are the tests of their faith, and a rational religion, as it is termed, is ill calculated for the uninformed mass of mankind. The difference lies between those who think without feeling, and those who feel without thinking.

The preceding observations will be sufficient to explain why in the series of articles, to which this is the introduction, I shall so frequently be induced to take my subjects of criticism from that increasing body of preachers the Methodists; or more properly, why I wander among the leaders of the different sects of Dissenters, as they are confusedly and collectively called, instead of confining myself only to the Establishment. In fact, in the latter, taken as a body, I should find but miserable specimens of pulpit oratory; but I shall not fail to notice even some of them by way of warning and illustration: such church clergymen as in any respect aim at distinction, who make any attempt at force and effect in their preaching, will obtain their full share of observation. Doctrinal points and modes of faith will have no weight with me; I shall look at individuals merely with an eye to their powers. It is unnecessary to add any thing to prove that the pulpit, as it affords the amplest room for the display of all the various kinds of eloquence, so it opens the widest field for enlarged and liberal criticism.

Whether the eloquence of the pulpit has or has not declined, is a question with which I do not trouble myself, and probably am not well qualified to judge; because the written sermons of any man who lived thirty or forty years ago do not enable us to form a fair opinion. Thus I have little doubt that Dr. Fordyce was a very striking declaimer, but I never read one of his sermons that did not make me think that I should have been irresistibly inclined to sleep while he was delivering it: action and utterance he could not put upon paper, and other preachers often added in the study more solid recommendations which were wanting in the pulpit. Neither shall I institute any direct comparison between our own preachers and those of foreign countries, although the latter will sometimes be incidentally mentioned. I shall take the pulpit as I find it, and if I leave it as I find it, it shall not be for want of pointing out its defects and the means of improvement.

Dion.

[The subject of the next paper will be the Rev. Daniel Wilson.]

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[*Concluded.*]

THE SCULPTURE.

In 1205, *Bust of Mrs. W. Taylor*, is correspondently delicate in the original, it is lucky for bachelors' hearts that she is wedded. The Sculptor of it, Mr. J. Gibson, who is a pupil of the Marquis Canova, appears in 1190, a good Bust by Mrs. Vose.—Strong resemblance and softness of execution are seen in 1233, *The late Princess Charlotte*, from the neat chisel of F. Nicoli.—The Busts by Mr. Behnes are to the life, but the common nature folds, in his *Busts of the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge*, are tame. We like somewhat better the dress and hair in his delicate *Bust of the Hon. Miss Barrington*. The wig and robes in his *Bust of the Bishop of Durham*, though well executed, are unfavourable for Sculpture or any class of Art.—Mr. Bailey has beautifully executed a *Monument to the Memory of Col. Berwick*, from a graceful design of the late classical Sculptor, Mr. Tuker. It is of a female sunk on the shoulder and holding the hand of her father, who is looking up as if, in a "silent soft address," he was invoking a blessing upon the lovely mourner. The performance touches the heart to its centre. It has much of the rhetoric of actual life, when the bitterness of parting in death occurs between friends, the soul's anguish rejects all wonted enjoyments, the garden of the world appears as a gloomy wilderness, and the days of peace to be departed.—Mr. Chantrey's Busts are, as ever, distinguished by their fleshy character, and the attic elegance of the dresses. His *Statue of the late Dr. Anderson* looks as if it had the functions of life. The head is turned and the limbs placed just like those of a man sitting with entire comfort to himself, and the dress, modern as it is, has its breadth varied in parts with tender and beautifully chiseled folds, rendered even somewhat classical by a light over-hanging gown. We understand that Mr. Chantrey is greatly assisted by the admirable execution of Mr. Legg.—The *Adam and Eve* of Mr. Kendrick must surely be a misnomer in the catalogue, for such common-nature figures never can represent

——————— "A lovelier pair
"Than ever since in love's embraces met."

The progenitors of the human race, fresh from the Creator's hand, the primeval possessors of perfect beauty and health, can be duly pourtrayed only by the most perfect and classical of forms, by Phidian excellence. Mr. Kendrick has ventured beyond his depth; and so has Mr. Scoular, in 1188, *The Death of Virginia*. The highly wrought sense of honour that could induce a Roman parent to plunge a knife into his daughter's bosom to preserve her from ravishment, and the extraordinary beauty of the devoted female, can be properly represented only by the noblest and most beautiful forms and expressions, from which these are at an opposite distance.—The form, the action, and upward look of *Achilles, attacked by the waves of Scamander*, are those of a hero piteously beseeching Heaven for assistance in distress. Mr. Heffernan has here beautifully executed what he has with fervour conceived.—Mr. Joseph's Busts and their dresses are spirited and graceful.—Mr. Garrard has an admirably touched *Bas-relief of a Bull, executed for Woburn Abbey*, and Mr. Rossi excellent *Models for Statues of a Cricketer and Bowler*.—Mr. Westmacott's *Peasant Girl* is perhaps of a little too elevated a cast of character for a rustic, but it combines a countenance, shapes, and graces, partly

"Veil'd in a simple robe their best attire,"

that, from the moment of looking at them, take fast hold of our hearts and memories. The elevations and inflexions

of the surface of the limbs are soft and highly beautiful. We are especially pleased with the position of the lower limbs, for its giving additional beauty to their graceful diminutions of shape. The oaken fillet also adds to the beautiful proportion of the face by the contrast of wideness it shews immediately above it, and affords a lesson of tasteful head-dressing to ladies, while, with the distaff at the feet, it explains the peculiar personal class of the figure. She would personate a *Lavinia* from THOMSON most charmingly. We congratulate Mr. WESTMACOTT on the revolution which has for a year or two back occurred in his style. He was always an able Sculptor, now he is a very elegant one. Our want of room prevents us from expressing more than our admiration of his *Relievo in Marble, part of a Monument to the late Lord Penrhyn*, consisting of four groups of charming chubby Infants, designed to represent the condition in which Lord Penrhyn found his tenantry on coming to his estates in Wales, and the improvement they experienced by the time of his decease. For the same reason we cannot gratify our wish to dwell at length on the following very masterly works.—Mr. FLAXMAN's *Alto Relievo* (*in Marble*) *of Charity*. This best of human qualities is beautifully pourtrayed in the protecting care of a mother, of a mien dignified and graceful, in garments most tastefully appropriate, because broadly simple, and children equally appropriate, because innocent and gracefully infantine in shape and movement. Mr. FLAXMAN executes with much delicacy, but still a good deal like Mr. STOTHARD in painting, his refinement does not extend from his general conception of form and action, which are however admirable, to those minuter delicacies, to those touches of taste in parts throughout the entire work, which materially assist to confer upon it the highest degree of excellence, such as is displayed in the choicest antiques. Here we think Mr. CHANTREY to be his superior. A firm and dignified character justly distinguishes his *Relievo* (*in Marble*) *of Faith*. Mr. FLAXMAN's monumental figure in marble, *A Woman bending near an Urn*, is excellent in her abstraction of grief.—Though Mr. PHYSICK's monumental figure has no refinement of form, it has much of the same merit.—Mr. R. J. WYATT's *Model of a Monument to the late Lady Ann Hudson* is altogether charming throughout with domestic and affectionate feeling. The eager attentions of two young Ladies starting forward with keen anxiety to uphold an elderly Lady, who is suddenly seized with illness, cannot, we think, be more justly conceived. We admire Mr. BAILEY for his pure taste, both in conception and execution. His *Hercules throwing Lychas into the sea*,—a subject of difficult composition,—is a work of high intelligence. We cannot conceive a better arrangement of parts. It has beautiful muscular shape and action. Genius and study have animated the marble *Alcides* with bodily and mental vehemence, and *Lychas* with fearfulness and beauty. Mr. BAILY is in every sense of the term, a classical Sculptor. His *Bust of an Artist*, 1234, is distinguished for its style of refinement and science.

[Next week, a concluding notice of Mr. MUDIE's Grand Series of Medals.]

R. H.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. ROGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The manner in which you have laid before the public the melancholy and interesting case of Mr. Wm. Paul Rogers, induces me to hope you will pardon the present intrusion on your time and paper. It is my wish to draw the attention of the friends to freedom and public principle to some effectual mode of relieving this most worthy and deeply-injured individual from his heavy embarassments. His case has been too often inserted in your paper, and those of similar principles, to render a repetition of the facts necessary. My aim is, though a female and an humble individual, to rouse the feelings of all those who really love their country, and honour public principle wheresoever and in whomsoever found, and induce them to come forward and give a pledge of their sincerity, by a timely and generous rescue of Mr. Rogers and his family from the weight of ruin under which he lies buried by an unjust and cruel political persecution. I would more especially appeal unto *my own sex*. Gifted by nature with acute and tender sensibilities, and with more leisure time than falls in general to the lot of man, it is in our power, and should be in our inclination, to effect very much in the cause of benevolence, if we put our shoulders to the wheel with a good will. It is among many a received opinion, that a woman should never meddle in politics. I could never admit this as a truth. If a woman be capable (and who will deny this to the virtuous and sensible female) of appreciating the blessings of a free Constitution, of the charms of home and her fireside,—of all in short that renders life desirable,—she can full well judge of, and *lift up* her voice against that system of tyranny and *persecution*, which has hurled a worthy and innocent man, from a respectable and independent station in society, and with his helpless wife and seven young children, has doomed them for ever (unless the public benevolence prevents it) to poverty and misery. Base and venal as are the times, let it not be said, for the credit of the few who yet wear the unfading wreath of civic independence, that they suffered one less able than themselves to stem the torrent of oppression, but, by a timely aid, replace Mr. Rogers and his family in that situation, from whence his love of public virtue has *alone* dislodged him.—I remain, Sir, your obliged and constant reader,

A WIFE, A MOTHER, AND AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

South Lambeth, July 13, 1819.

CITY.

On Thursday, at a Court of Common Council, Mr. T. N. WILLIAMS moved, that the conduct of the Lord Mayor's household at the Mansion-house be referred to the Sword Bearers' Committee for their opinion. The Lord Mayor, he said, had made charges respecting some of the officers, which should be inquired into. His Lordship had stated that he was every day receiving anonymous letters, and had particularly charged him (Mr. Williams) with having written some of them;—now, as that charge was untrue, the other observations might turn out to be false likewise.—The LORD MAYOR, with much warmth, appealed to the Court whether he was obliged to sit and hear that gentleman accuse him to his face of falsehood.—Mr. DIXON and Mr. OLDHAM called Mr. W. to order; and Mr. J. GRIFFITHS said, that for this language a man ought to have his nose pulled; and he wondered how his Lordship could sit still while it was uttered.—Mr. WILLIAMS was ready to apologise for improper language, but he could not see what was to be done, if no member of the Court could answer the charges of the Lord Mayor; and he was repeating the offensive declaration, when the LORD MAYOR rose, declaring he could not be thus insulted.—Much confusion ensued, in which some Member moved that the Court do now adjourn, which was carried, and the meeting broke up.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Saturday, July 10.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, &c. AGAINST THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND T. TRIPPOOK.

Sir ARTHUR PIGOTT moved, that the Duke be ordered to deposit the Marlborough gold plate, &c. in the office of Master Cox. The Lord Chancellor had granted an injunction on the 8th of June, to restrain the defendants from pawning or selling

the plate, and no attempt had since been made to contradict the affidavits on which the injunction was obtained.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR made the following order:—"Let the motion stand over till next Seal, to give his Grace an opportunity of putting in his answer, or of filing an explanatory affidavit; for in whoever's custody the plate is, this Court can reach it; and his Grace will find, if he does not replace it, that he cannot touch one shilling of the rents of the estates. Let his Grace deliver up the keys of the library, &c. to a proper person who is to inspect them, and to be appointed by the trustees, and let the diamond sword and chronometer that have been recovered be lodged in Master Cox's office."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, July 12.

THE KING *v.* EARL GROSVENOR AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against the defendants for having cast rubbish into the river Thames, and thereby encroached on the river, which was a highway. Lord Grosvenor had commenced an embankment at that part of the river between the Horse-ferry plying place, and the beginning of the embankment in front of the Penitentary; and it was intended to erect wharfs on the ground gained from the river. This the occupiers of the houses on that part of the bank wished to prevent, as the projected wharfs would cut off their view of the river, and had therefore instituted this prosecution, to try the right of the defendants. Lord Grosvenor had purchased permission from the City of London for the embankment, but it was contended by the plaintiffs that the river being the King's highway, the city had no authority to grant such permission. On the part of the prosecution, a number of watermen were called, to prove that the recess had been of great use to watermen in rowing against wind and tide, and a great shelter for barges and other craft in boisterous weather.

For the defendants, it was urged, that if this embankment were a nuisance, all wharfs ought to be pulled down; and that Government had created a precedent for such embankments by embanking a much larger space in front of the Penitentiary.—The Clerk of the Navigation Committee of the Corporation of London said, that the embankment in question would be a great improvement of the navigation, as it would equalize the current of the river.—Several watermen were also called, to prove that the embankment would be no prejudice to the watermen, but an advantage to the navigation: barges would be moored in greater security, and the present mud-bank would be no longer the receptacle of dead dogs and cats.

Verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants, except Earl Grosvenor and George Henderson, against whom no evidence had been adduced.

Wednesday, July 14.

GRAMPOUND BRIBERY.—THE KING *v.* WATTS, &c.

This was an action against *Isaac Watts*, *Samuel Croggan*, *John Luke*, *JohnCooke*, and *Nicholas Middlecote*, for conspiring to get certain persons returned Members of Parliament for the boroughs of Tregony and Grampound, at the last General Election.—The evidence against the defendants with respect to Tregony being incomplete, was not gone into: but witnesses were called, who fully proved the following case:—In May, 1818, when a dissolution of Parliament was expected, the defendants came to town, for the purpose of disposing of the seats for Tregony and Grampound. They lodged at the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, and there treated with persons for the boroughs. The regular price for Grampound was 6000 guineas, besides the expenses of counsel and an election dinner; and the rule was that if the Parliament did not last six years, so much of the money was returned as remained after deducting 1000 guineas a year, for the time it had lasted.—The Counsel for the defendants rested their defence upon the bad character of the witnesses for the prosecution, who had been chiefly accomplices in the corrupt transactions.—The Jury, after a short deliberation, found all the defendants *Guilty*.

R. G. BUTT *v.* JAMES PERRY.

This was an action for a libel in the *Morning Chronicle*, but no Counsel appearing for the plaintiff, he was nonsuited.

Friday July 16.

RHODES *v.* LEECH.

This was an action brought by a gunner's mate on board the East India Company's Ship Orwell, (who had formerly been a midshipman in his Majesty's service) against the Captain of the said ship, for an assault. The plaintiff's case was this:—During the homeward voyage, the stock of provisions became exhausted, and nothing remained for the crew but rice and peas. When the ship arrived in Margate-roads, the plaintiff wished to clean some of the guns; the men complained of weakness, owing to the want of proper food, and the plaintiff himself then endeavoured to go on with the work, but was unable. He told the mate that the species of food he had had, had reduced his strength so much, that he could not move the guns. The Captain came on deck, charged him with mutiny, struck him, and made preparations for flogging him, when the plaintiff jumped overboard. The Captain, when some of the crew wished to save him by putting the boat out, said "Oh, damn him, let him go." A Deal boat, however, took him up, and brought him to the side of the ship, when the Captain ordered him to be dragged up by a rope, and desired the boatswain to flog him. Eighteen lashes were inflicted, while the Captain stood by, and desired the officer not to spare him. Four witnesses, on board the ship at the time, proved these facts.

For the defendant, two of the officers of the ship were called, who deposed, that the conduct of the plaintiff to the Captain was very insolent, that the plaintiff did not appear weak at the time, that the flogging was not severe, and that the plaintiff had been previously mutinous.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wednesday, July 14.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—SPENCER *v.* COLE.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN stated, that the plaintiff, Miss Spencer, was now twenty-two years of age; the defendant, Mr. Cole, an attorney, was about twenty-eight. His father was a respectable silk-mercer, in Wood-street, Cheapside. The young lady is the sister-in-law of Mr. Reynolds, who keeps the Bell-tavern, in Wood-street, Cheapside, at which house the plaintiff was on a visit in August last year. The defendant occasionally visited the Bell, became acquainted with the plaintiff, and appeared very assiduous in his attentions to her. An epistolary correspondence having taken place between the parties, defendant succeeding in gaining Miss Spencer's affections. He wrote to her mother in the country, to inquire respecting her fortune, and an answer being sent, preparations were made for the marriage, a license being procured, the wedding-ring bought, &c. However, the defendant, in March last, became more cool in his attentions, and even told Miss Spencer's brother-in-law, that he could not marry her. The defendant's father had from the commencement been aware of the courtship, and Miss Spencer visited in his family. Mr. Reynolds called on the defendant to know what he meant to do, and he then declared he would marry the lady as soon as he could. Nothing however came of this declaration, and at length, the defendant, on the 25th of March, having been for some hours in the coffee-room of the Bell, went to the bar, and told Mr. Reynolds that his sister-in-law was a girl of no character, that he would not marry her, and that he believed he (Mr. Reynolds) was as intimate with her as he was with his own wife. This of course aggravated the offence, and he now called on the defendant's counsel to apologize for such grossly insulting language. [This was immediately done by Mr. Sergeant Copley.] The Learned Counsel then called witnesses who proved this case.

Mr. Sergeant COPLEY stated, that the defendant's hesitation to fulfil his engagement arose, first, from the remonstrances of his father; and, secondly, from some severe losses which he had sustained from some mines. No witnesses were called to prove these assertions.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l*.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.

Friday, July 16.

ADULTERY.—PROCTOR AGAINST PROCTOR.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT recapitulated the facts of this case. The parties were married in 1810, and in 1814 went to the Continent. At Rome they became acquainted with Charles Standish, Esq. an English Gentleman of fortune, between whom and Mrs. Proctor an adulterous intercourse took place by the connivance of a female servant of the latter. The adultery was committed either when Mr. Proctor had risen and gone (as was his constant custom) into his dressing-room, or when Mrs. Proctor was called out of the drawing-room by the servant, on pretence of being

wanted by milliners, &c. At Rome, Temple French, Esq. who had been before introduced to them at Naples, visited them, and offered his company on their intended journey. This offer was accepted, and they travelled together through Germany to Brussels. During this tour an adulterous intercourse appears to have been carried between the lady and Mr. French. It was his custom always to travel on before them to the various stages, in order to inspect the rooms at the different inns, taking care that his own bed-room should adjoin theirs. His next care was to bore holes with a gimlet through the partition, by which means he was enabled to ascertain when Mr. Proctor went out of his room, and avail himself of these opportunities to go in. At Frankfort Mr. Proctor's valet hinted to his master suspicions of the adultery; but as the latter could obtain no positive proof of it, he only separated from his travelling companion.—A private correspondence was however carried on between Mr. French and the lady through a milliner at Brussels, after they had returned to England; and one of the packets was intercepted by the husband, which disclosed the connection. She then went to the house of her father, Mr. Hale, where Mr. Proctor showed her the packet, and taxed her with infidelity. She was extremely agitated, and retired to her chamber, whither her husband followed her, and obtained more criminal letters. She then confessed her adultery with Mr. French, and attempted to obtain forgiveness. Being within three months of her confinement, Mr. P. remained with her till after that time, when he quitted her, and she had since lived with her father. Mr. Proctor had, in 1817, recovered 500*l.* damages from Mr. Standish in the Court of King's Bench.

The Learned Judge said, that the Court had not only to consider the indisputable guilt of the wife, but the title of the husband to his remedy. She had accused him of adultery, and his Counsel had acknowledged that he had had a child by a woman named Charlotte Phipps, with whom he had lived in various parts of the town, and whom he had permitted to assume his name. Now the Canon Law (by which, however inconvenient in the present state of society, the Court was bound to decide) supposed the actual cohabitation of husband and wife as long as they had not formally separated, and made therefore no distinction between the adultery of the husband committed before or after actual separation. The husband, in such cases, would also have his spurious children acknowledged by the law as his heirs, and would be liable for their debts. This law was intended to prevent the incontinence of the husband after his separation from his wife. Under these circumstances, the Court pronounced that the husband was not entitled to separation, and therefore dismissed the suit with mutual costs.

ARCHES COURT.

Saturday, July 10.

WILSON v. M'MATH.

In this cause the party prominent is the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermary, London; and the point at issue between him and Mr. M'Math is, "as to the right of the parson or vicar of the parochial church to take the chair at vestry meetings, *virtute officii*." In the articles exhibited, Mr. M'Math was charged with having dispossessed Dr. Wilson of the chair at a vestry meeting, in the following manner:—The Doctor having proceeded to take the chair, one of the gentlemen present moved, that Mr. M'Math should take it. The Rev. Gentleman continuing to retain it, another of the parishioners moved that the Doctor be turned out. Mr. M'Math took the chair, and immediately assumed the functions of chairman; upon which Dr. Wilson retired from the room.

Sir J. Nicholl postponed deciding on this important question till next term.

SHERIFFS' COURT, SURREY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—GIBBS v. PACKWOOD.

The defendant having permitted judgment to go by default, a Jury of the county of Surrey assembled before the Sheriff to assess the damages. The plaintiff was a respectable farmer, who had paid his addresses to the defendant, and had obtained a promise of marriage from her, as the witnesses proved. The defendant, as the Learned Counsel (Mr. Barry) stated, was the widow of a man, whom every man had reason to bless, at least once a day, after shaving himself—the widow of the celebrated Packwood, who had left her 600*l.* per annum. Instead of performing her engagement, however, she had suddenly transferred her affections to another, and was now married.—Damages 20*l.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Monday evening, a fine child, belonging to Mr. Harman, solicitor, was killed in consequence of falling out of a two pair window. The nurse left the child in the nursery, when it contrived to get to the window, and was precipitated to the pavement: pitching on its head it fractured its skull in a shocking manner.

On the 26th ult. a dreadful accident happened at New Mill, near Holmfirth. While the servant of Mr. Micklethwaite, carpenter, was loading a cart with wood, the horse took fright, and the wheels passing over his body, killed him upon the spot. The master ran up to the horse, and attempted to arrest its progress; but the cart came in contact with a wall, against which Mr. Micklethwaite was jammed, and so dreadfully bruised him, that after languishing till the Monday following, he expired, leaving a widow and a numerous family. The horse was approaching a number of children at play, when a young man took up a large paving stone, and hurled it at the horse's head with so well directed an aim, that it brought him headlong to the ground.

Explosion of a Steam-boat.—On Monday se'nnight, at Grangemouth, a steam-boat, having undergone some repairs, was preparing to start from the harbour for Newhaven, when, in consequence of the safety-valve not being opened sufficiently to allow the escape of the accumulating steam, the boiler exploded, and nine persons were scalded, three of them severely; but although a number of passengers were on board, and many people on the wharf opposite, no lives were lost.

A shocking accident happened to one of Dr. Scudamore's horses, a short time since, at Northiam, owing to the negligence of the blacksmith, who had left a harrow placed upright at the entrance of the forge. The horse (a valuable young one) in stepping backward, became entangled in it, when one of the spikes entered the part called the pope's-eye, and the animal bled to death in a few minutes.

On Monday night an alarming fire broke out in the village of Exning, which totally destroyed a barn occupied by Mrs. Bryant. There is no question but that it was caused by some diabolical incendiary. On the next evening a letter was found, the superscription of which says, that Exning shall be in general conflagration: the contents point out, that three more fires are to be forthcoming, and the first which is to take place will be on the premises of the individual mentioned therein.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, as a young woman was going along one of the principal streets in Bradford, with a can of water on her head, she was met by a man named *John Hodgson*, a stonemason, who, being intoxicated, began to take indecent liberties with her person; she therefore threw off the can of water, in order to defend herself from his violence, and fled into the house of Mrs. Wainwright for protection; at the same instant, Mrs. Wainwright herself coming to the door, the villain rushed at her, and inflicted two severe blows on the pit of her stomach, which laid her senseless on the ground: she expired at five o'clock next morning.

BIRTHS.

Tuesday, of a son, Mrs. Jackson, wife of J. Jackson, Esq. R.A. Newman-street.

On Wednesday night, in Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Ebrington, of a son.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Sholl, of West-square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Pettis, of Dean-street, Piccadilly.

On the 10th inst., at Enfield, James Sands, Esq., of Westminster, to Miss Fleming, of the former place.

DEATHS.

At Inglis Maldie, Kincardineshire, on the 9th instant, Julietta, Countess of Kintore.

On the 13th inst., aged 63, James Bell, Esq., of Russell-square.

Wednesday, Mr. Romualdo Zotti, of Broad-street, Golden-square, aged 52.

On Thursday morning, in Wimpole-street, Thomas Wheeler Milner, Esq.

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